Sahitya Akademi is there, but its scope is very limited. Not only is there a need for the development of these languages, but there is also the need for translation of great works from one language to another. What I would suggest is that just as there are Hindi directories in various Ministries, there should be a separate department for the development of Indian languages in the HRD Ministry. Therefore, will he consider setting up a separate department for the development of the Indian languages in the Human Resource Development Ministry? There are five Departments and I think he can add one more department to the Ministry for the development of the other Indian launguages. Will he kindly consider this?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, I cannot answer this off-hand because there are some implications in this. The responsibility, the main responsibility, of developing the regional languages, other languages, would naturally lie on the State Governments and expertise is available there.

SHRI P. UPENDRA: What about coordination from the Centre?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Yes, we can consider that. But I have to look into it and see whether it is not being done. I will have to look into it. But, mainly it is the areas—I am not even talking about the Governments—I am talking of the areas where the language is a live language, it is spoken, it is growing, it is getting into the lives of the people, reflecting the lives and sentiments of the people, it is in those areas that it could be really developed. What we can do from here in order to encourage that process, that we can always see. If there is any inadequancy in it, we can certainly make it adequate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 245.

रसायनों का निर्यात

*†245. श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री राम जेठमलानी :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 28 अगस्त, 1991 के "हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" में "बिग पोटेंशियल फॉर बल्किंग केमिकल एक्सपोर्ट स्टडी' शीर्षक के अंतर्गत प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने "एक्सपोर्ट-इम्पोर्ट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया" द्वारा गठित अध्ययन-दल की रिपोर्ट का अध्ययन किया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने रसायनों के निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) यदि कोई योजना नहीं बनायी गई है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (f) Yes, Sir. The new trade policy announced by the Government recently, which has brought about major reforms in the Exim Strip System and Advance Licensing, has been formulated after taking into account the various suggestions received from the trade and industry and the recommendations of such study reports.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir. although the Minister has replied, still some portion needed clarification.

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Ranjit Singh.

Sir, as per the Industry Department Report, the total production capacity is only 47 per cent which the chemical industry is producing. That is why the cost of production goes up. If the cost of production is more, then we do not stand with other countries in competition. So, what are the steps taken by the Government to boost the use of 100 per cent production capacity in chemical industries? Secondly, how many chemical industries form part of the public sector and what is the quantity and percenage of chemicals that they have exported in the last three years?

SHRI CHINTA MOHAN: Sir, this question relates to the Commerce Ministry. But in the last minute, it was transferred to us. Sir, the Ministry of Commerce has simplified the procedures recently. When compared to 1985-86 and today, the chemical exports have gone up by seven times. And the Ministry of Commerce through their agencies are doing exports worth about Rs. 2,370 crores to different countries. And with regard to dyestuffs, pesticides, organic chemicals and inorganic chemicals, they are reaching about Rs. 1,330 crores. And at present there is no pending proposal with the Chief Controller of Exports and Imports. And if there is any specific proposal which the hon. Member has in view, we are ready to advise the Ministry to take care of it.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH: Sir, the hon. Minister has replied. But, Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to why the developing countries are the market for such chemicals which affect the ozone layer. Sir it is a scientific argument that the ozone layer saves us from the negative effect of the sunrays. Where the chemicals industries are more, they create such a pollution which reduces the thickness of the ozone layer. The United States of America is discouraging such industries completely. DDT manufacture is stopped everywhere except in India. It is not going to be manufactured in any other countries. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to which are the chemical industries that affect our ozone layer. What steps is the Governmtnt going to take in this direction

SHRI CHINTA MOHAN: Sir, about ozone layer, I need separate notice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 246.

Rehabilitation of Bhopal Gas Victims

*246. SHRI DINESHBHAI TRIVEDI:

SHRI SHIV PRATAP MISHRA:†

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of Bhopal Gas Victims who have been provided relief and have been rehabilitated as on 31-8-91;

(b) what is the number of victims who have not so far been provided relief and rehabilitation;

(c) the reasons for the delay; and

(d) the measures taken to provide relief to them.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

As per the information given by the Government of Madhya Pradesh, the details of relief and rehabilitation provided to the Bhopal Victims as on 31-8-1991 are as follows:—

(i) Ex-gratia relief of Rs. 10,000/- per certified death payable

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Shiv Pratap Mishra.